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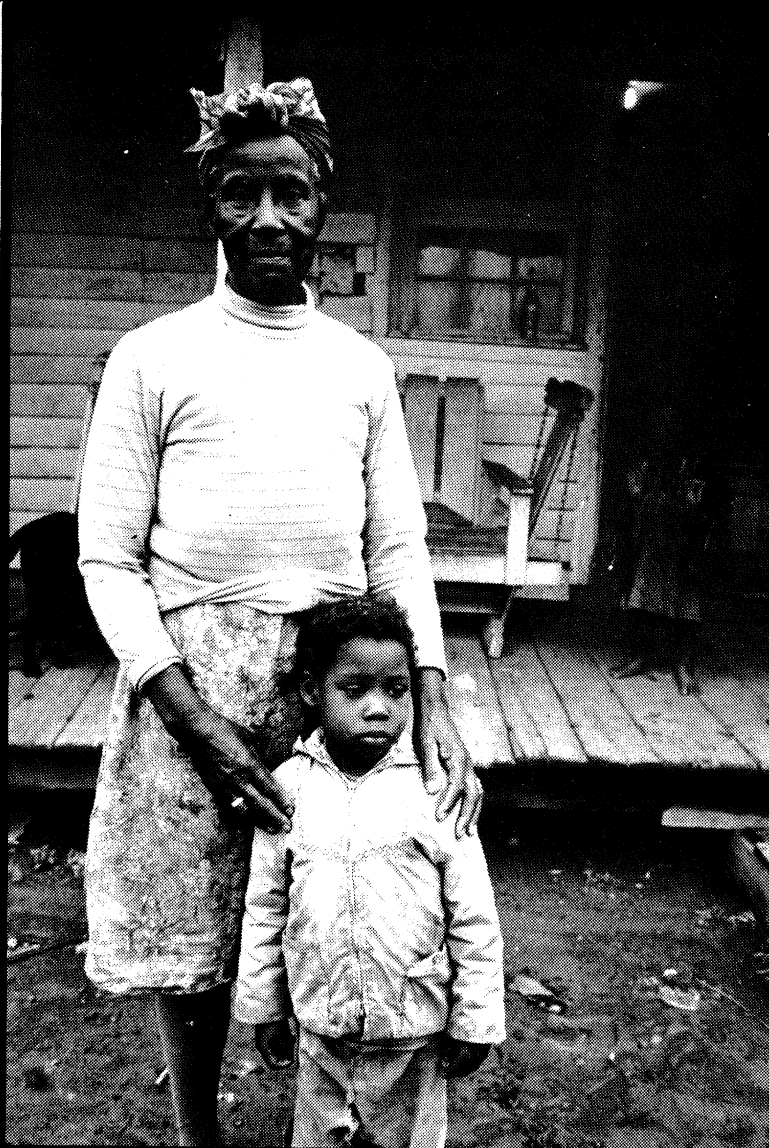
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CORRECTIONS

Radical Media Bulletin Board

In the last packet (#722) two sections of
type on page 4 (second column) were blurred.
The first should read:

"NCARL is one of the groups working against
the passage of "S-1," or the Nixon Crime Bill,"

The second blurred section should read:

"from Book People, 2940 7th Street, Berkeley,
California 94710."

CORRECTION FOR THIS PACKET

We forgot to note that the CIA story on page
5 continues on page 8.

NOTES FROM THE COLLECTIVE

In this packet we report on the latest
victory in the fight to release the government
files pertaining to the conviction and execution
of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg 22 years ago. Most
of the establishment press has either ignored or
distorted events surrounding this court fight and the
Committee to Reopen the Rosenberg Case is counting
on the alternative press to give it the coverage
it deserves as one of the most serious government
frame-ups of political activists in recent history.

The Committee is planning a conference in
Washington October 2-4. All the local Rosenberg
committees throughout the country will be attending
and the Rosenbergs's sons, Michael and Robby
Meeropol, hope that other political activists will
attend as well. If you'd like to find out more
about the conference, write to the National Committee
to Reopen the Rosenberg Case, Room 606, 250 W. 57th
St., N.Y., N.Y. 10019. (212) 265-0918.

* * *

We'd like to remind people that the fourth
anniversary of the assault on Attica prison is
coming up on September 13 and that the Attica de-
fense is planning a week of commemoration beginning
September 9--the day the prisoners rebelled four
years ago.

In the next packet we'll have a story detailing
Attica supporters' plans for the anniversary,
including many local rallies, a large rally in
Buffalo September 13, and demands for amnesty for
the Attica Brothers.

* * *

The money from our combined July-August billing
has been slowly oozing in. Unless everybody pays
their bills, we will have to skip another \$40 a
week salary, which puts us even further behind.
Many people have responded seriously to our situa-
tion since we had our lights turned off two months
ago, but we'll need everybody's help to pull through
this summer.

INS

[See photos to go with this story.]

FEARS OF MASS EXECUTIONS IN CHILE RAISED BY JUNTA'S CLAIMS THAT LEFTISTS WERE KILLED OUTSIDE COUNTRY

NEW YORK (LNS) --The right-wing Chilean junta has made almost daily claims in its government-controlled press reports since July 18, that 119 Chilean leftists have died outside the country, either in fights among themselves, or in skirmishes with foreign security forces. Despite denials by Chilean authorities, there is strong evidence that 115 of the 119 leftists named in the reports were imprisoned until recently in Chile.

Most of the leftists reported dead are believed to be MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] members killed, the reports claimed, "in disagreements, mutual recriminations and disputes over money."

The apparently fabricated nature of the reports and the fact that most of the dead are believed to be former prisoners have aroused fear internationally that all 119 leftists were executed by the junta. In addition, there are fears that many or most of the over 1500 other "missing" leftists in Chile are dead. Even the Washington Post and the New York Times have openly speculated that the reports were manufactured by the Chilean government to provide a public explanation for deaths that have already occurred in Chile.

Appeals of habeas corpus were previously filed in Chilean courts on behalf of 115 of the listed leftists, and many of them were seen by prison visitors as recently as July. The Chilean junta never admitted to having imprisoned these people, however, so they are known as "unrecognized prisoners."

Human Rights Commissioners of both the United Nations and the Organization of American States tried to gain entry to investigate the whereabouts of Chile's 1500 "unrecognized prisoners" in July but were turned away by the junta, which announced that such investigations would be "postponed until a more opportune time."

"We suspect that many of these supposed extremists have in fact been eliminated or have died under torture while under detention in Chile," a Chilean lawyer told the New York Times. "The Chilean intelligence forces have a serious problem justifying the disappearance of people who were detained by them. We are now waiting for more lists of alleged extremists who have died abroad."

Cited as sources for the government's claims are a report from an Argentine publication, "Lea," which claims that 59 Chilean leftists were killed or injured in a July 24 clash with Argentine police; and a Brazilian newspaper, "O Dia," which reportedly wrote, "about 60 Chilean extremists have been eliminated during the last three months by their own comrades-in-arms as part of a vast and implacable program of vengeance and political purification."

In fact, however, the purported Brazilian publication "O Dia," does not even exist. And only one issue of "Lea" was ever published--and that by a printshop under the control of extreme right-winger Lopez Rega, the recently deposed Argentine Minister of Social Welfare--probably in collaboration with the Chilean junta.

The reports were also discredited by law enforcement officials of countries in which the leftists were said to be found. Although the Brazilian report claimed that leftists killed in intercene fighting were found dead in Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, Mexico and France, law enforcement officials in those countries contacted by the New York Times said they knew nothing of the incidents. And Argentine police have denied that the alleged clash with Chilean Marxists on July 24 ever took place.

While the fabricated reports seem to be primarily designed to discredit Chilean leftists in the eyes of the international community and people in Chile, they are also aimed at pitting leftists against themselves.

El Mercurio, for instance, Chile's ultra-conservative daily newspaper and main government mouthpiece said, "(the leftists are) victims of their own methods, exterminated by their own comrades . . . falling victims to the blind and implacable terror they provoke."

El Mercurio reported that bodies of MIR members were found in Argentina with notes attached to the corpses saying "Killed by the MIR." According to the "O Dia" report, "the executions seem to be the beginning of a gigantic purge (within the exile Chilean left community)" and many Chilean exiles living in Mexico are "convinced the raids are just beginning."

This last report has caused particular alarm among families of missing Chilean leftists who feel that it is an indication that other lists of Chileans "found dead in foreign countries" may soon be forthcoming.

The Chilean press, however, remains undaunted by the international skepticism that has greeted the reports. "The politicians and foreign newsmen who ask themselves so many times about the fate of these members of the MIR and blamed the Chilean government for the disappearance of many of them, now have an explanation that they have refused to accept," an El Mercurio article said.

Even the Vatican doubts the stories and has sent a special emissary to Chile to investigate. And within Chile itself, one of the few human-rights organizations still allowed to exist, the Committee of Cooperation for Peace in Chile--sponsored by most of the Catholic and Protestant churches and the Jewish community--also protested the reports.

"The death of such a high number of Chileans," read the Committee's carefully worded statement, "which is alleged to have occurred in violent form outside in various countries, cannot be accepted or held to be certain as long as no complete and serious investigation is made."

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PLEASE HELP MAKE OUR HOT, UNCOMFORTABLE SUMMER A LITTLE EASIER BY PAYING YOUR JULY-AUGUST BILLS AS SOON AS YOU CAN.

[See graphics in this packet.]

PARENTS OF SLAIN KENT STATE STUDENTS REST CASE IN CIVIL SUIT AGAINST GOVERNOR & GUARDSMEN

NEW YORK (LNS)--Attorneys for the victims of the 1970 Kent State killings rested their case August 6 after 12 weeks of testimony, 76 witnesses and more than 10,000 pages of court transcript.

The parents of the four slain students along with nine wounded students are the plaintiffs in a suit charging that the students' civil rights were violated by National Guardsmen using unreasonable force to break up the demonstration against the invasion of Cambodia. The plaintiffs are seeking \$46 million in damages.

Ohio Governor James A. Rhodes and the former president of the university are charged in the suit along with 39 guardsmen, including the retired brigadier general of the Ohio National Guard, in command of the troops on the day of the shootings, and an adjutant general who was the head of the entire Ohio National Guard.

Final testimony for the plaintiffs came from James Ahearn, former New Haven police chief and a member of the Scranton Commission which investigated the Kent State killings. Ahearn was called to testify as an expert witness in the handling of disturbances by law enforcement officers, and concerning the conclusions he reached as a member of the Commission.

However, Federal judge Don Young ruled that Ahearn could not testify on the Commission's findings and would also not allow submission of the Commission's report as evidence because "the evidence they heard is not the kind of thing a court of law should receive."

The Scranton Commission concluded that the shootings were "unjustifiable, unwarranted and inexcusable."

National Guardsmen, students and other eyewitnesses provided the bulk of the testimony during the first part of the trial. Highlighted was the testimony of the Captain of C Company, Ron Synder, who admitted for the first time publicly that he had lied to a state grand jury and to the State Highway Patrol. Synder had said that he had seen Jeffrey Miller, one of the four students killed, with a gun in his hand. Synder also lied when he said that he took brass knuckles off a student he had hit over the head.

But Governor Rhodes' testimony proved to be the most controversial point in the trial so far because it was roundly contradicted by at least two other witnesses.

Rhodes told the jury that the situation on the Kent State campus five years ago was "almost a state of war." The remark came after the court had listened to a tape-recording of a news conference held by Rhodes 26 hours before National Guard troops opened fire on the demonstrators.

Pounding on the table during the tape-recorded conference, Rhodes declared "Kent State has probably the most vicious form of campus violence and we are going to employ every force of the law that we have under our authority to get to the bottom of the situation here."

He then went on to say that "We are up against the strongest most well-trained militant group that has ever assembled in America. They are worse than the Brown Shirts and the Communist element and also the night riders and the vigilantes. They're the worst type of

people that we have in America."

"We will employ every weapon possible," concluded Rhodes.

When Joseph Keller, lawyer for the plaintiffs, asked Rhodes if that meant shooting, Judge Young would not allow the question, declaring that it was "argumentative." The judge, who referred to Rhodes as "your excellency" when he took the witness stand, has repeatedly upheld defense lawyers' objections and has time and again cut off lines of questioning by the plaintiffs' lawyers.

Under questioning, Rhodes denied making a series of statements to local officials at a private meeting that preceded the May 3 news conference. He denied telling the officials that the meeting was off the record and they were not to take notes. He also denied telling them that he was taking full control of the situation in the city and on the campus and that it was a martial law situation.

In addition, Rhodes denied telling the officials that he did not want to see any two students walking together and that if necessary he would put armed guards in each classroom to keep the school open. He also denied telling university officials that they should keep aside to let the Guard handle the situation.

However, after the governor left the stand, Michael Delaney, a former guard sergeant and guard press officer, took the stand. Rhodes then listened with bowed head as Delaney told the jury that the governor had made all the statements he had just denied making. Delaney said he was standing at the back of the room when Rhodes told officials that he would use whatever force necessary to disperse student gatherings.

Delaney also testified that it was easy to get ammunition from open boxes at the guards' armory and that the men did not have to sign for bullets. One of the charges made by the plaintiffs is that there were no restraints and checks on the guards' weapons.

The jury heard previous testimony that the troops were told to "lock and load" their weapons before they set out to break up the antiwar rally. Rhodes later testified that he did not know the Guardsmen had loaded weapons.

Rhodes' testimony also came into conflict with earlier testimony given by retired Adjutant General of the National Guard, Sylvester Del Corso. Del Corso had testified that he was in Rhodes' office when the governor called Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew to ask for a federal investigation into the shootings, apparently in an effort to get expert help in covering up. Rhodes denied ever having made such a call to Agnew.

Defense attorneys for Rhodes and the guardsmen opened their case on August 7 and expect to call some fourteen witnesses over a two week period.

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IT'S A GLARING FACT THAT WE NEED EVERYONE TO KEEP
UP ON THEIR LNS BILLS
PLEASE HELP US OUT!!

FBI ROUND-UP LIST OF RADICALS PUBLICIZED

NEW YORK (LNS)--Sources within the FBI have finally admitted in early August to maintaining a secret list of Americans "targeted for detention" in case of a "national emergency."

The "Security Index," two FBI sources told the New York Times, has listed up to 15,000 people, including those who pose no genuine security threat, and containing virtually all known members of the Communist Party, some of whom are "quite elderly."

The index was started in the early 1950's under now defunct provisions of the subversive Activities Control Act. After the law was ruled unconstitutional in 1971, however, the FBI's Domestic Intelligence Division continued to maintain the "round-up" list. Leftists have long denounced the existence of the Security Index.

The FBI, however, officially denies it is still maintained for detention purposes. "The list is strictly administrative," a press agent for the FBI told Liberation News Service. "We here at the FBI have no list for detention purposes."

"But if there was a national emergency," he continued, "we certainly know of people who would warrant investigative attention, because of statements they've made or activities in the past.... those who'd pose a threat to internal security."

Another spokesperson for the FBI told the New York Times that the Bureau does "maintain a list of individuals felt to be dangerous to the internal security of the United States."

"It's been known about for a long time," noted Winslow Peck of the Washington-based Organizing Committee for a Fifth Estate, referring to the index. "The FBI is trying to cover themselves. They knew it would be released soon anyway, so they decided to talk about it," said Peck, noting that all the intelligence agencies are under fire from the press, the government and the public.

When public pressure forced Congress to repeal the law providing for the detention list in the event of a "national emergency," the FBI asked the Justice Department whether it could continue to maintain the index as a part of the Bureau's "record-keeping system," according to a high official in the Justice Department.

"We told them, 'yeah, you can keep records,'" the official recalled. And another official said it was the Justice Department's understanding that the index serves the Bureau as a file of "potential troublemakers" that is "no longer in any way geared to a roundup."

The only official reference to the Security Index that has ever been publicized was contained in an FBI report stolen with other documents by anti-war activists from the Bureau's office in Media, Pa., in early 1971.

The report noted that a woman student at the University of California would not be recommended for inclusion in the Security Index unless there were information that would corroborate claims by an anonymous informer that she was "an inveterate Marxist revolutionist."

The report, dated February 26, 1971, contained no indication that the woman was suspected of criminal offenses or was being investigated for any reason except for her purported political beliefs.

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ARMY STOCKPILES HALLUCINOGEN FOR RIOT CONTROL AND COMBAT USE

NEW YORK (LNS)--The Army manufactured quantities of a powerful hallucinogen known as BZ in 1963 and 1964 and still stockpiles the drug in bombs at the Pine Bluff Arsenal in Arkansas, an Army spokesman told the Washington Post in early August.

Confirming the existence of the stockpiles of the drug, the spokesman said that the Army had clearance to use it in situations described by the Post such as "civilian riots and protection in military combat areas and military rescue missions."

BZ gas is one of the few riot control agents excluded in a recent ban on the development, production or stockpiling of biological or toxic weapons signed by President Ford. Ford said at the signing of the ban that use of the excluded agents would require his personal approval. Neither BZ nor any other hallucinogens have been used yet in a combat situation or a civilian riot, according to the Army spokesman.

Extremely small doses of BZ, whose scientific name is 3-quinuclidinyl benzilate, cause hallucinations and disorientation lasting 80 or more hours in humans.

The Army tested BZ on a substantial number of the 6,983 servicepeople and civilians who signed up for its drug experiments, which included LSD and other hallucinogens.

The experiments, conducted at Englewood Arsenal in Maryland since 1956, were halted by the Army in late July in the wake of disclosures of Army and CIA misuse of drug experiments. The Army is now evaluating the program and its civilian director, Dr. M. Sim.

The results of the Army experiments, said Sim in defense of the program, could prove fruitful in both wartime and peacetime. "With the stuff we were handling," he said, "a riot like the one at Attica never would have happened. Why kill someone or beat his brains in when all you really need to do is incapacitate him."

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FDR'S CUFF LINKS

"This may seem impossible, but if there's one thing that started me thinking it was President (Franklin D.) Roosevelt's cuff links. I read in the paper how many pairs of cuff links he had. It told that some of them were rubies and precious stones. And I'll never forget, I was setting on an old tire out in the front yard and we were poor and hungry. And I was wondering why it is that one man could have all those cuff links when we couldn't even have enough to eat. When we lived on gravy and biscuits. That's the first time I remember ever wondering why."

---Peggy Terry as quoted in "Hard Times" by Studs Terkel

TWO WELFARE RIGHTS ACTIVISTS HARASSED BY GOVERNMENT;
CHARGES OF WELFARE FRAUD FAIL TO HOLD UP IN COURT

NEW YORK (LNS)--The state of West Virginia failed in its efforts recently to convict two black welfare rights leaders for welfare fraud. Amy Parks, charged with failing to report \$2,417.00 in child support payments received from her husband, was found not guilty of the charge on July 31. And on August 5, after only one day of testimony, the state dropped charges against Joan White of failing to report excess income from social security.

Both women asserted from the beginning that they were not guilty of the charges and that they were being prosecuted for political reasons. Both have been leaders in the Welfare Rights Organization (WRO) in West Virginia, where they have been trying to force the state to comply with federal welfare regulations.

"We've been advising welfare clients to take their cases to fair hearings, because there's a lot of harassment and discrimination against welfare mothers," Amy Parks told Liberation News Service. "These hearings cost the state a lot of money. That's why we were selected to be prosecuted."

"It was only to slow down welfare rights," Parks continued. "But, instead, it helped us. It didn't slow down grassroots organizing and it helped us to work in unity with other groups. People came out to support us in numbers."

Several months ago, when the two WRO leaders were denied a court-appointed lawyer, a Welfare Rights Legal Defense Fund was formed to drum up support and donations for the two women.

The night before Parks' trial began, over 300 black and white supporters rallied at Windmill Park in Fairmont, West Virginia, to hear Parks and White speak, along with several local ministers and Rev. Ronald English, a well-known Charleston minister. After English contrasted the welfare programs for the poor with the welfare programs for the rich and big business, the crowd joined in several rousing choruses of "We Shall Overcome," a song they repeated on the front steps of the courthouse in jubilation after each of the trials.

On the opening morning of Park's trial, over 50 demonstrators gathered at the court house from a variety of organizations, including the Council of the Southern Mountains, the Charleston Women's Center, the National Organization of Women, the Welfare Rights Organization, the Mountain Community Union, and a large contingent of law students.

Following the trial, the committee and representatives from other groups met to plan future strategy. They made plans to demand a legislative investigation into the Welfare Department, and its persistent disregard of federal regulations in administering both the Welfare and Food Stamp programs.

"West Virginia is one of the worst states in terms of its welfare program," explained Sally Hunter, who was active on the committee. "There are quite a few poor people here, so they use us as guinea pigs. They try lots of innovative things to cut people off the welfare rolls -- like sending people off to jobs where they've already made arrangements with the company that the person won't be eligible for the job. Then they cut the person

off welfare for refusing employment.

"Or else," she continued, "someone's hired for a job for only a week, and it takes them 60 days to get back on welfare. West Virginia is one of the highest states in terms of cutting people off welfare."

In the past, the welfare office has sent people to work at places where workers were on strike. But the WRO informed people that, according to welfare regulations, they could refuse employment where they would be breaking a strike. The WRO also informs strikers that they too are eligible for food stamps.

"Education within the welfare system is awfully bad," explained Amy Parks. "They don't inform people of what they're entitled to. They don't help mothers make the arrangements they need if they want to better themselves and go to school."

"Former state Welfare Commissioner Flowers went all across the state," Parks continued, "talking about how great his welfare program was at getting people off welfare. But we all worked to prove this wasn't the case. The state uses devious devices -- like stuffers -- to get people off the rolls."

"Stuffers," Parks explained, are lengthy questionnaires which are sent to welfare recipients along with their checks, and if they are not filled out and returned within a few days, the people are automatically cut off.

"Thousands of people were brought off the rolls because of these," said Parks. "Now we educate people in how to fill out these forms, and we tell them to make sure to send them back quick."

In arguing before the court that the two welfare rights leaders were being "selectively prosecuted" because of their political activities, the defense pointed to the Welfare Department's exceptional inefficiency in bringing indictments against the two women.

The Office of Administrative Review (OAR), which investigates welfare fraud cases, had a backlog of some 80 cases -- some as much as two years old -- when the Parks and White complaints were filed in March, 1974. Despite the backlog, the indictments and investigations were completed within seven months.

The head of the OAR explained his department's promptness in prosecuting these particular charges as just chance -- their files happened to be at the top of the pile.

Former Welfare Commissioner Flowers, who testified at Parks' trial, also denied selective prosecution. He maintained that he did not remember ever having met Parks, although she had participated in many demonstrations at his office and had held a heated exchange with him in a protest last year, in which she had been the spokeswoman for the group. Parks testified that Flowers had called her by her first name at that event, and had had his secretary phone her on several occasions.

Neither of the state's cases against the women held up in court. In Parks' case -- which involved irregular child support payments from her former husband -- welfare officials, according to Parks, said it was unnecessary to report the payments. These same officials, however, later prosecuted her for welfare fraud.

(See packet #717 for more background on the Rosenberg suit.)

DISTRICT COURT ISSUES INJUNCTION AGAINST GOVERNMENT DESTRUCTION OF ROSENBERG RECORDS

NEW YORK (LNS)--The sons of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg won an important battle recently in their fight to make public the government's files on their parents' case.

A Federal District Court Judge issued an injunction August 1 preventing further destruction by government agencies of all records relating to the case which, 22 years ago, sent the Rosenbergs to the electric chair for allegedly conspiring to commit espionage.

"This court doesn't ask because asking isn't sufficient," said Judge June L. Green in her decision. "We will make it an order and if documents are destroyed the people who do it will be held responsible."

Under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, the sons, Michael and Robert Meeropol, filed suit against several government agencies in mid-July to obtain all records on the Rosenberg case.

The two added the section barring destruction of the materials after it was revealed that the U.S. Attorney in New Mexico had destroyed records on David Greenglass. Greenglass was a key government witness against the Rosenbergs and their co-defendant in the case, Morton Sobell, who spent 18 years in prison for his conviction.

The August 1 order provides contempt penalties in the event any materials are destroyed and names as the subjects of these penalties:

U.S. Attorney General Edward Levi; FBI head Clarence Kelley; CIA head William Colby; Robert Seamans, head of the U.S. Energy Research & Development Administration; and the Deputy Attorney General, the Acting Assistant Attorney General, the U.S. Attorney General for the Southern District of New York, and the U.S. Attorney for the District of New Mexico.

These defendants and their employees, ruled the judge, are "enjoined during the pendency of this action from destroying, pulping, altering, or disposing of in any way any of said files, records and documents . . ."

Judge Green also set another hearing for August 14 where she will order some kind of inventory on the papers which the Meeropols' are suing for.

While in court, lawyers for the Meeropols documented 17 examples of previous destruction of records by the defendant agencies including destruction by the FBI of wire tapes in the Ellsberg case; CIA destruction of all tapes, except one saved by accident, regarding Watergate; and the hiding or destruction of certain government files relating to the ITT investigation by John Mitchell, Robert Kleindienst and Charles Colson.

When the government attorney, Jeffrey Axelrad, objected to the order, arguing that there was no reason to think anyone would destroy the records, Judge Green responded, "If you're not going to destroy them, why object?"

Green also rejected an FBI argument for a year's

time in which to file an inventory of records requested by the Meeropols and said that the entire case should be resolved in less than a year's time.

The Meeropols' hailed the injunction as "a victory for the right of the people to know about the misuse of government power. It is a healthy first step in making our government accountable to us for its criminal actions at home as well as in other nations."

"That's why it's so important," the Meeropols continued, "to find out the truth about the wrongs against our parents and the American people."

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(See packet #712 for more background on the CIA and the heroin trade.)

CIA CHARGED WITH COUNTERFEITING TO SUPPORT SOUTHEAST ASIAN DRUG TRADE

NEW YORK (LNS)--Since October, 1974, the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations has been quietly investigating charges that the CIA printed billions of dollars in U.S. currency for use in the Southeast Asian narcotics trade, according to WGTB, an alternative radio station in Washington D.C.

The information was initially revealed in a July 27 CBS newscast which said there were reports that unspecified amounts of money were also printed by the CIA to help fund the secret air war in Laos during the late 1960's.

Keith Atkinson, assistant counsel to the Senate subcommittee investigating the charges, confirmed the CBS report in an interview with WGTB the following day. Atkinson said the subcommittee was investigating reports that the money was used by the CIA in the Southeast Asian narcotics trade.

When asked about how much money the CIA was alleged to have printed, Atkinson replied, "We're talking in the billions of dollars." Atkinson also told WGTB that the subcommittee was investigating organized crime involvement with the counterfeiting.

Charges of CIA involvement in the heroin trade have been numerous in recent years, particularly after the publication in 1972 of "The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia," by Alfred McCoy, a book which the CIA tried unsuccessfully to censor.

Aside from strong rumors that high-up Saigon army officers were deeply involved in drug trafficking, probably the best known example of CIA-drug activity was in northern Laos with the Meo Tribespeople. There the agency gave its full support to the Meo's production of opium in exchange for their participation in a CIA-organized mercenary army which battled the Pathet Lao guerrillas fighting for national liberation.

Another important part of the CIA's fight against the Pathet Lao was the secret air war which decimated large areas of the country.

Recent evidence pointing to CIA-drug activity was the discovery in late June that a Thai CIA agent was caught smuggling 100 pounds of raw opium from Thailand to the U.S. in 1973 and that because of strong-arming by the CIA, the story was quashed and

S.C. COURT UPHOLDS DOCTORS' RIGHTS TO INSIST ON STERILIZATION OF WELFARE PATIENTS

BARNWELL, South Carolina (Guardian/LNS)-- The rights of welfare mothers against forced sterilization received a setback from a federal court jury on July 25.

The case was a civil suit brought by two black women, Shirley Brown and Virgil Walker, against Dr. Clovis Pierce, a white Aiken County, South Carolina obstetrician, and several administrators in the county social services department and the county hospital.

Walker charged that Pierce had threatened to have her welfare payments cut off and to deny her access to the hospital in order to force her to undergo sterilization after the birth of her fourth child.

Brown reported that she had refused to allow Pierce to sterilize her after the birth of a child and that in retaliation he discharged her from the Aiken County Hospital the day after delivery.

The jury did not award any damages to Walker. While it found that Pierce had violated Shirley Brown's rights, it awarded her a meager \$5 damages. None of the other defendants in the suit were found guilty or were required to pay damages.

The two women had filed suit for a total of \$1.5 million, with the help of lawyers from the American Civil Liberties Union and the Southern Poverty Law Center. They charged that the doctor had violated their constitutional rights by discriminating against them on the basis of race and because they were Medicaid recipients. Aiken County Hospital records from January 1 to June 30, 1973, established that 17 out of 18 people sterilized by Pierce were black. During this period, Pierce sterilized 17 out of 40 Medicaid patients giving birth in the hospital.

Pierce's sterilization policies gained national attention in July, 1973 when several of his patients testified that he had required them to accept sterilization before he would agree to deliver their children. Pierce revealed then that he required all pregnant mothers who came to him on Medicaid to accept sterilization if they already had two children.

Pierce admitted that he only required Medicaid mothers to accept sterilization, and that mothers who paid their own bills were not required to accept sterilization regardless of how many children they had.

He told one Medicaid mother, "I'm tired of people running around and having babies and paying for them with my taxes." Pierce also reported that "illegitimacy" was another consideration in how he treated patients.

Pierce justified his policy by saying that he "did not force anyone to do anything. If they did not wish to do this, I suggested they seek medical care elsewhere." However, because he was the only obstetrician in Aiken County, they had nowhere else to go.

Several of his former patients testified about Pierce's policies including Dorothy Waters, who said that Pierce told her about his sterilization

policy less than three weeks before her child was due. Pierce had claimed that he told all Medicaid patients about the sterilization requirement at their first visit.

The South Carolina Medical Association, determined to defend the absolute power of doctors to give or withhold treatment on any basis, adopted a resolution in 1974 defending Pierce's practices. The resolution, which was introduced at the trial, argued that doctors "have a moral and legal right to insist on sterilization permission before accepting a patient if it is done on the initial visit."

While the lawyers for Brown and Walker did not dispute the right claimed by doctors to refuse any patient, they brought in a specialist on medical ethics who argued that it was unethical to impose two different sets of requirements on patients once accepted by the doctor, according to whether or not they were on Medicaid.

Although the jury decided in favor of the plaintiffs, Shirley Brown, the lawyer in the case for the Southern Poverty Law Center, called the verdict "meaningless."

"What doctor's going to care if he can treat welfare patients like that and get away with it? What's going to stop him--the \$5?"

Brown and Walker are expected to appeal the decision.

-30-

GROUP APPEALS FOR MEDICAL AID FOR RELEASED VIETNAMESE POLITICAL PRISONERS

NEW YORK (LNS)--Clergy and Laity Concerned, an organization active against the Vietnam War for many years, is currently appealing for money for medical supplies to help heal the thousands of prisoners freed after the April 30 liberation of South Vietnam.

"Cao Thi Que Huong, a teacher, and her husband were directors of a youth hostel when they were arrested in 1970," writes Clergy and Laity Concerned (CALC). "They were tortured in front of each other to extract confessions of communist ties. He died in prison from mistreatment. Still jailed three years later, she wrote, 'We do not lose heart. We will never have a change of heart or compromise our spirit and our ideals.'"

"Que Huong was one of the 200,000 political prisoners held by the Thieu regime during the war," continues CALC, "now they are all free! Many are in bad physical shape. Some are paralyzed, a result of long periods of shackling. Others have tuberculosis, eye disease, skin rashes and malnutrition. Torture has left many paralyzed."

Medical supplies to be purchased from the CALC appeal include bacitracin eye ointment, penicillin, tetracycline and polyvitamins for children--yes, some children were in prison with their mothers.

To contribute, write to CALC, 235 E. 49th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

-30-

(See packet #715 for background on Argentina.)

ARGENTINE CABINET RESHUFFLED: GUERRILLAS ATTACK MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL TARGETS IN BUENOS AIRES

NEW YORK (LNS) -- In an effort to deal with economic problems, labor militancy and guerrilla warfare, Argentine President Isabel Peron reshuffled her cabinet on August 11, for the third time in a month.

Many of the new cabinet members are said to have the backing of the conservative leadership of Argentina's major labor federation, the General Federation of Workers (CGT). But Peron said she would not resign as rumored, and will continue with the country's austerity measures which have left Argentina's workers bearing the brunt of the country's severe financial problems.

Argentina currently has an inflation rate of over 80% which is expected to reach 200% by the end of the year after the government takes expected currency devaluation measures to deal with the country's huge \$10 billion foreign debt. There have already been four devaluations in the last year.

On June 13, a major crisis developed when the CGT, under pressure from its militant rank and file, broke off its support for the Peron government after the government said it would restrict wage increases to 38% instead of the previously negotiated 80-100%.

Following a flurry of wildcat strikes throughout the country and a demonstration by over 50,000 workers in front of the presidential palace on June 27, the CGT backed a 48-hour general strike on July 7. The strikers demanded the resignation of Jose Lopez Rega, the extreme right-wing Social Welfare Minister and Peron's closest advisor, and an across the board pay increase as previously negotiated.

Peron agreed to the pay increases and a few days later, after more pressure, accepted Lopez Rega's resignation.

However, wildcat strikes continued throughout July, the Army was called out to put down "unauthorized workers' demonstrations", and on July 25, Buenos Aires was rocked by a spectacular show of force by the leftist Monteneros guerrillas who pinned down virtually the entire Buenos Aires law enforcement sector while they destroyed major commercial targets such as banks and shopping centers.

While the new cabinet is apparently acceptable to the CGT leadership for the time being, the crisis is expected to continue as the unemployment rate is projected to rise above 10%.

The Montenero Attack

The Monteneros staged their spectacular series of synchronized raids against government installations and commercial establishments in and around Buenos Aires on the night of July 25.

During the two hour and fifteen minute action by the guerrilla group, two Army bases and seven police headquarters were attacked with machine guns, fire bombs and bazookas. This prevented security

forces from stopping actions taking place in other parts of the city.

Thirty luxury shops in a major commercial district were gutted by fire in the attacks, as well as five banks and four car lots. In addition, 600 tourist boats anchored in a yacht club were burned, as well as buses, cars and even a train. The suburban home of Alessio Rossi, the second-in-command of the feared Federal Police, was riddled with machine gun fire, but Rossi was not at home.

Throughout the operation, the Monteneros moved with ease throughout the city, burning cars belonging to government officials just six blocks from the Presidential Palace. The Brazilian Consulate, the City Bank of New York, and large Fiat and Peugeot car lots were among the sites that were bombed on "La Noche Montenera," the night of the Monteneros.

In spite of the extent of the attacks, the casualties were relatively few--only one Montenero and a store owner were killed. The Army and Federal Police report they were unable to capture any of the Monteneros, and that guerrillas were able to carry away wounded comrades.

Until last September 6, the Monteneros were a legal Peronist youth group, claiming a membership of 60,000. Because of their leftist positions however, then-Argentine president Juan Peron disowned the group in May, 1974, and the Monteneros were subsequently forced underground when their major newspaper was seized by the government in September, two months after Peron's death.

Since then the Monteneros have among other actions, kidnapped Jorge Born, one of the owners of Bunge y Born, Argentina's largest corporation.

In return for Born's release on June 20, the Monteneros received an unprecedented ransom of \$60 million, which they vowed to use to "develop an integral war against imperialism to achieve national liberation."

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(Thanks to Peoples' Translation Service and Internews for some of this information.)

(See packet #707 for a background story.)

NATIVE AMERICAN WOMAN GRANTED NEW TRIAL ON MURDER CONVICTION

NEW YORK (LNS)--Yvonne Wanrow, a Native American woman was granted a new trial by the Washington State Appellate Court on August 6. Wanrow was convicted by an all-white jury and sentenced to 25 years in prison for killing a man who attempted to molest her 9-year-old son and had earlier raped her babysitter's 7-year old daughter.

The state has been given 30 days to decide whether to seek a new trial. "We're hoping that they may just decide to drop the case," said one of Wanrow's supporters.

Wanrow, a Colville Indian (Lake Bank) from Spokane who has been active in Indian projects in the area, is free on bond pending appeal.

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SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS "NON-DANGEROUS" MENTAL PATIENTS' RIGHT TO LEAVE INSTITUTIONS

by Wade Hudson

(Editors' Note: This is an edited version of an article and news analysis written by Wade Hudson of the Network Against Psychiatric Assault, a San Francisco based group supporting the rights of mental patients. The original article appeared in the Daily Californian.)

BERKELEY, California (LNS)--Scoffing at "the baffling field of psychiatry," the United States Supreme Court ruled unanimously on June 26, 1975 that the confinement of Kenneth Donaldson in a Florida psychiatric institution for almost 15 years was an unconstitutional denial of his "right to liberty."

The decision marks the first time that the Supreme Court has chosen to grapple with involuntary psychiatric commitment and it reflects a growing grassroots movement across the country challenging the enormous power wielded by psychiatrists. The freedom of thousands could result from the ruling.

Specifically, the Court declared unconstitutional the involuntary custodial confinement of admittedly non-dangerous persons, "who are capable of surviving safely in freedom by themselves or with the help of willing and responsible family members or friends." By custodial confinement, the Court meant confinement that does not provide "a reasonable opportunity to be cured or to improve (one's) mental condition." Thus, merely locking someone up in a psychiatric facility does not constitute effective treatment.

Equally important, however, is what the Supreme Court did not decide. The Court, for example, neither approved nor disapproved the preventive psychiatric detention of people alleged to be dangerous to themselves or others, even though psychiatrists are notorious for their inability to predict future behavior.

Nor did it rule on the right to refuse treatment or on the violations of freedom of thought and the right to privacy which are inherent in forced psychiatric treatments such as the administration of powerful, mind-altering drugs.

In fact, the Court left open entirely the question of whether anyone should ever be committed involuntarily -- let alone the question of how such commitment could proceed in a constitutional manner. The Court did not even rule on the constitutionality of Donaldson's initial commitment; it merely ruled that his prolonged custodial confinement was unconstitutional.

The court refused to uphold the so-called "right to treatment" principle. Donaldson's lawyer, Bruce Ennis, of the Mental Health Law Project, and other lawyers in the field have used the right to treatment argument in their efforts to gain the release of inmates who are confined with little or no "treatment." Critics have attacked this tactic as a potential boomerang, saying that if the right to treatment were upheld as a constitutional principle, the incarceration of the allegedly "mentally ill" in well-staffed, treatment-oriented institutions would be legitimized.

New cases involving different circumstances will be needed in order for the Court to rule on these other, more basic questions. How it might rule remains uncertain: Justice Stewart and Chief Justice Burger clearly hold a very skeptical eye toward psychiatry. But they also use medically-modelled terminology, such as perjorative words to describe personal traits, and speak of the "mentally ill" as analogous to people afflicted with dangerous communicable diseases.

Hundreds of thousands of people in the United States alone still remain confined in psychiatric institutions against their will. At least for now, however, many psychiatric prisoners may be freed as a result of this decision.

In California, for example, people are routinely locked up for being "gravely disabled" -- i.e. unable to provide their own clothing, food, or shelter -- "as a result of mental disorder." Wives supported by their husbands, welfare mothers, unemployed workers, and transients who panhandle and crash with their friends can all be placed in this category and institutionalized. As a result of the Donaldson decision, such people who are also considered able to live safely with the help of willing and responsible family members or friends, are legally entitled to their freedom.

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CONTINUATION OF CIA Counterfeiting story on page 5 :
the agent never prosecuted.

The Senate subcommittee was first approached with the CIA counterfeiting story in October of 1974 by a source Atkinson described as "unreliable." But the subcommittee began to give more credence to the charges after a "reliable" source confirmed the charges in June of 1974.

The charges, if true, may explain the mystery of the \$300 million in U.S. currency that was burned by U.S. Embassy officials in Saigon, hours before the final evacuation from Vietnam on April 6, 1975. U.S. Embassy officials told newsmen at the time that the money was destroyed to keep it out of the hands of the Vietnamese, but the explanation was received with widespread skepticism.

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CONTINUATION OF WELFARE ACTIVISTS story on page 4:

After three days of trial, the jury deliberated only an hour before bringing in a "not guilty" verdict.

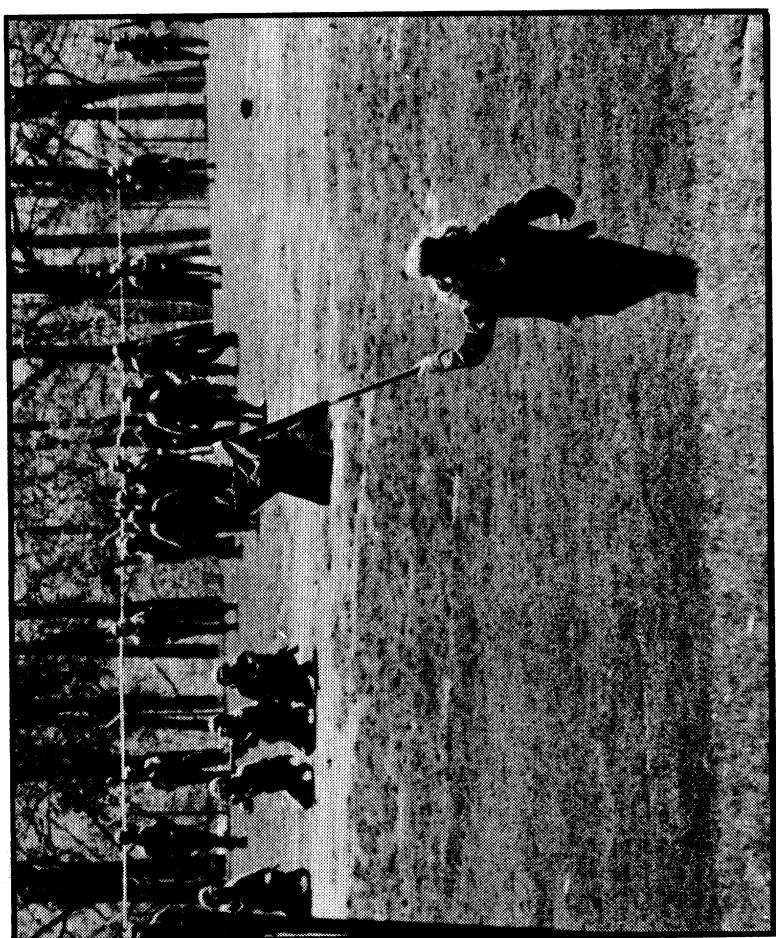
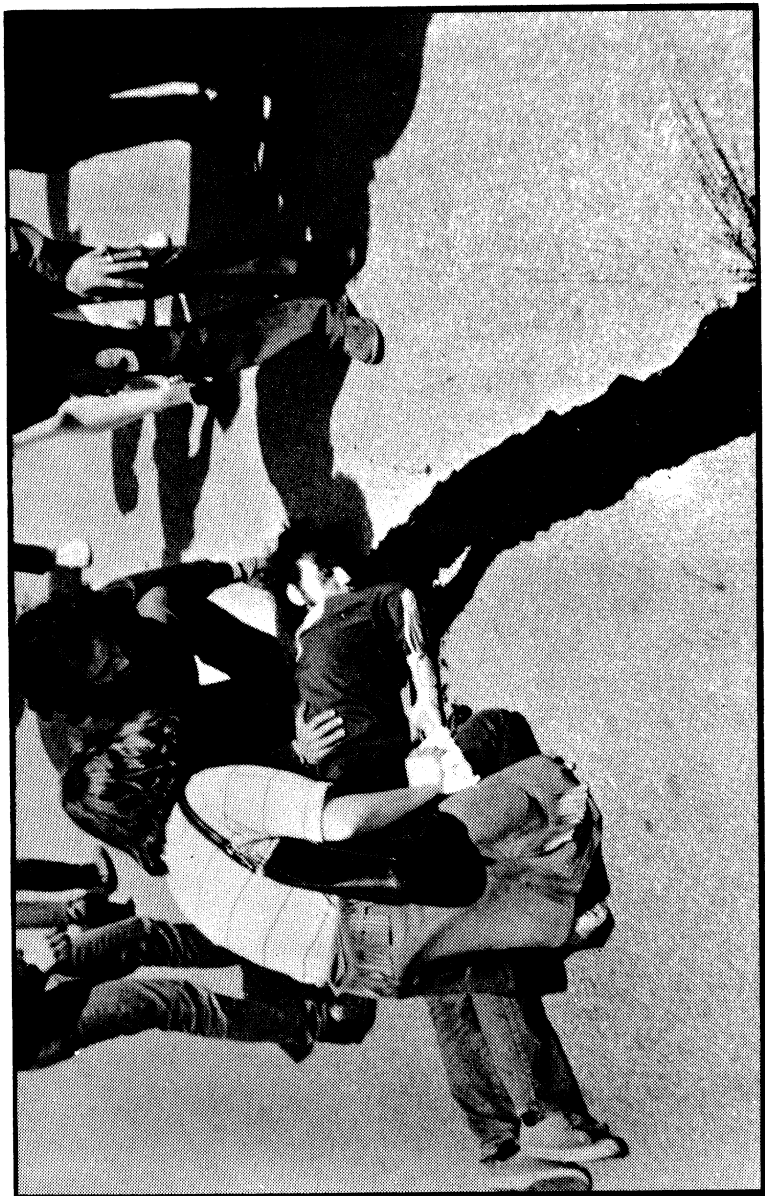
And Joan White's case never even came to trial. The state was forced to drop the charges, since White had not been receiving any more money that she was entitled to, as charged.

"The prosecuting attorneys don't even know the law," emphasized Sally Hunter. "The state doesn't follow the federal regulations. And the people who work in the welfare office don't know what the regulations are. We're trying to get an investigation."

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(Thanks to Sally Hunter from the Mountain Journal for much of this information).

Send news to lns, 160 claremont, n.y., n.y. 10027
Phone: (212) 749-2200.



TOP RIGHT: cartoon.

CREDIT: Dave Hereth/LNS

TOP LEFT: Kent State, May 4, 1970.
Jeffrey Glenn Miller.

CREDIT: Howard E. Ruffner/LNS

SEE STORY ON PAGE TWO.

MIDDLE RIGHT: Photo of one of the Chilean leftists
feared to have been executed by the Chilean
junta in the last month. Maria Christina
Lopez was arrested by DINA in Chile on Oct. 23,
1974. She was born in Santiago in 1953 and
is believed to have undergone brutal torture
at the Tres Alamos Prison.

SEE THE STORY ON PAGE I.

CREDIT: Northwest Committee to Free Chilean
Political Prisoners/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: Photo of the demonstration
against the invasion of Cambodia at Kent State
University in which four students were killed
by National guardsmen. May 4, 1970.

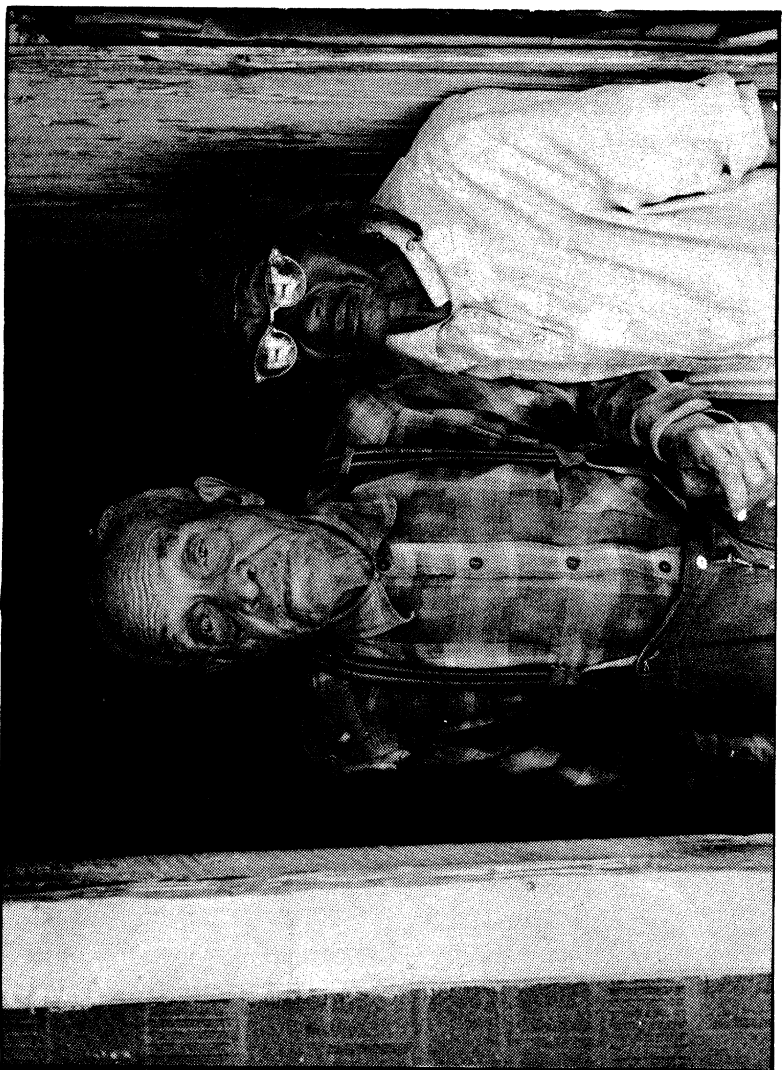
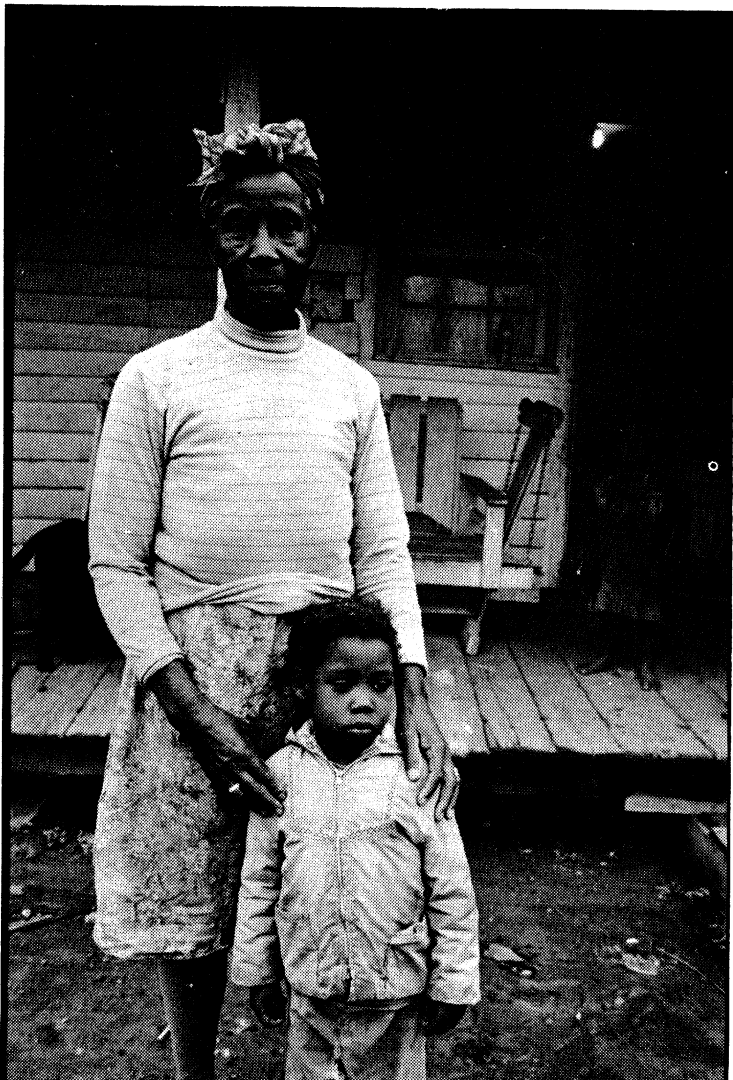
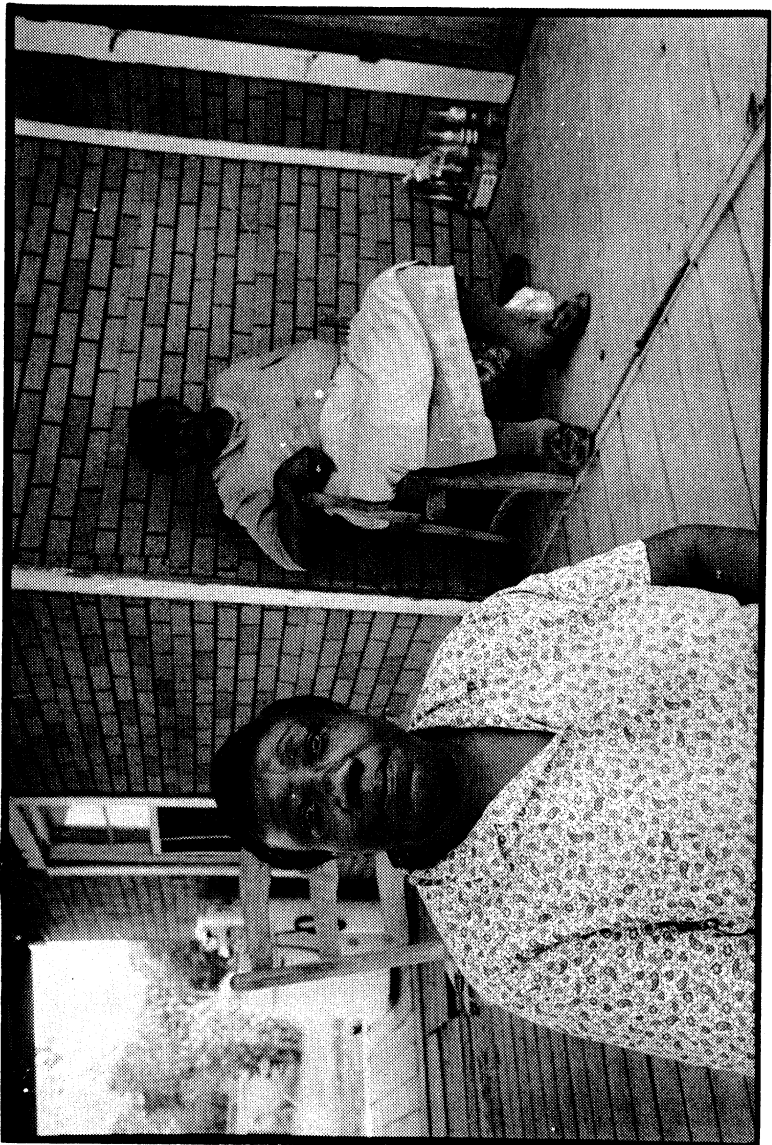
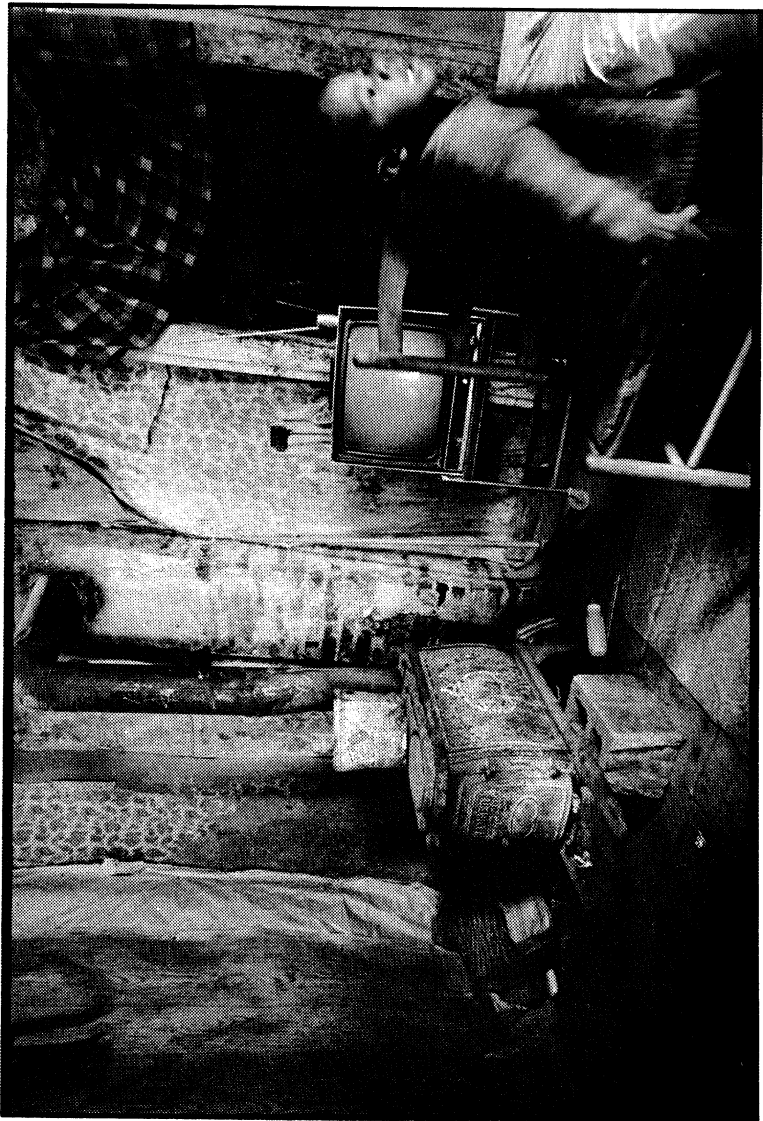
SEE THE STORY ABOUT THE KENT STATE CIVIL
SUIT WHICH IS UNDERWAY--PAGE TWO.

CREDIT: LNS

BOTTOM RIGHT: One of the 119 Chilean leftists
feared to have been executed by the junta
in the last month. Carmen Bueno, 25 years
old, an actress who appeared in one of the
last films made in Chile before the coup, was
arrested in October, 1974 while filming a doc-
umentary for the Peace Committee of the Chilean
Churches. She was last seen in the Tres Prison
near Santiago.

SEE THE STORY ON PAGE ONE.

CREDIT: CHILE SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE/LNS



A PAGE OF PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN FAYETTE COUNTY, TENNESSEE

CREDIT: Michael Abramson/LNS

TOP RIGHT: Fayette County, Tenn.

CREDIT: Michael Abramson/LNS

TOP LEFT: Fayette County, Tenn.

CREDIT: Michael Abramson/LNS

BOTTOM RIGHT: Fayette County, Tenn.

CREDIT: Michael Abramson/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: Fayette County, Tenn.

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